

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.



"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VIII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1840.

No. 12.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Were it not that we often meet individuals who disclaim against Agricultural Societies, we should think it almost useless to say any thing in favor of them, inasmuch as it seems to be almost self-evident that they are beneficial in the sections where they are established. We have no statistics at hand now, by which we can, at a single glance, show the increased amount or value of Agricultural products that have been brought about by the stimulus of these associations. All, however who have been conversant with the state of things both before and after the establishment of an active Society of this sort, cannot help observing the rapid changes that are made for the better in almost every department of the farm.

We find the following statements, which we extract from a short address in the Pictou Mechanic and Farmer, made by Hugh McDonald Esq., on taking the chair at the meeting of the Eastern Agricultural Society on Prince Edwards Island.

The following is a contrast of the Exports of farm produce only during the years which ended 5th Jan'y 1834, and 5th Jan. 1840, cleared from this port.

1834.	sterling.	1839.	sterling.
Barley 4399 bush.	£279 18 9	5792 bush.	£1087 8 4
Oatmeal none		317 bls.	473 0 0
Oats 2302 bush.	336 10 0	20,157	2444 12 6
Potatoes 7202	372 16 1	26,373	1651 5 0
Pork none		74 lbs	380 0 0

Thus leaving a balance in favor of the present year, of agricultural exports, as compared with that of the year 1834, of £5047 2s. It affords me additional pleasure, gentlemen, to inform you that the Imports of the year ending 5th January, inst., has only exceeded the exports by the trifling amount of £1128. 8s. 3d. And that without taking into consideration the amount of shipping sold and transferred during the year, which if taken into account, would have nearly doubled our Imports. Are not these cheering and encouraging prospects! Do not they call loudly on agricultural societies to double their diligence, and on every farmer to increase his exertions?

Agricultural societies have given a spur and inducement to almost every farmer in the Island to arrive at the most approved methods of agriculture, and this society is much indebted to J. L. Lewellin, Esq. for his exertions and incessant endeavors to promote such objects of improvement as have a tendency to benefit the agriculturists of the colony. What was the situation of the country in 1829—30 when the whole Farming Exports of the Island did not exceed £8000—although these were seasons that were allowed to have produced an average crop.

If such are the effects of a good society on that island in only five short years, why may not every county in this State show the same improvements in the same time? There is no reason under the sun why they may not. We believe that there is a society incorporated in almost every county in the State, and yet but a very few of them have been organized or are in operation. The State stands pledged to give to each county society as much money as it will raise itself, not exceeding three hundred dollars. Why will not the farmers arouse themselves to action and carry forward the good work? It cannot be unproductive of good, and although it may require some labor and some care of a few individuals, is there a public object more worthy of that care and labor? Any honest measure that can be taken to increase the crops, improve the stock, and enlighten the inhabitants of any section of our State should be adopted. Nothing is wanted but

a little determination, a little zeal, concert of action and the thing is done, and when done the benefits are lasting. They will build up and enlarge—they will raise us in the scale of nations—they will render us happy & comfortable at home, known and respected abroad.

RAIL ROAD FROM PORTLAND TO LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

We suppose in the present "piping times of peace" hard times, and scarcity of money,—it will be altogether out of fashion if not wholly unpardonable to say anything in favor of Railroads and Canals, or any other species of internal improvements—save internal improvement of the purse.

But we cannot pass the pleasure of laying before our readers an extract of a report of William L. Dearbon Esq. who was employed by the state last summer to survey a route for a rail road from Portland to Lake Champlain.

The length of this line within the borders of the state is seventy eight miles through a country well supplied with streams supplying water power for different kinds of manufacturing establishments and well known as being capable of becoming a great agricultural district, and ending at a point which would at once open an avenue to the rich State of Vermont—the western part of New York and the Canadas. The cost for the section surveyed, and which lies between Portland and New Hampshire line, is estimated at one and a half a million of dollars. But whether the rail road be ever constructed or not the following remarks we think, give valuable and very just views of the importance of such improvements, and contain some valuable statistical information which it is well to remember. It will be seen by this that Maine—poor frozen sterile Maine has a navigation amounting very nearly to half as much as the great and opulent kingdom of France. When it is remembered that we have been an independent state scarcely twenty years, and that not a half part of our territory may be considered as settled, we surely cannot be accused of being very "visionary" (as we often have been) if we say that the time is not very far distant when we shall outstrip them in the amount of navigation and the extent of our enterprise. All that is needed is an active and judicious directing of the industry and energy of our people, and a prudent casting about to know what can or may be done, and whether the probable results of public undertakings of the kind will ever justify the expenses. The various surveys of different kinds which have been made in our State, much as they have been ridiculed by the thoughtless or shortsighted, have been of great value in accumulating a mass of information and facts, which, if not of any immediate practical value to the present generation, will one day be useful. They have also brought us into favorable notice among strangers, and placed us in a better and more respectable position among our sister states.

"The importance of establishing greater facilities of intercourse between the distant points of a State, as well as with other States by roads, canals, railways and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, has been so universally conceded and illustrated in the examples of not only the ancient and modern nations on the eastern continent, but by every State in the Union, that it may seem to be an act of supererogation to enter at this time into investigations for the purpose of confirming the correctness of a position which has been so generally assumed as correct, by the most enlightened governments which have ever existed, and which has been for the last half century, and now is so zealously acted upon.

The unexampled prosperity of Great Britain since the close of the war of our revolution, in agriculture, navigation, commerce, manufactures, and all other

branches of industry, is to be mainly attributed to the construction of the very best roads which exist in the world, cutting canals, laying down Railways, and rendering the natural water courses and havens more accessible and safe for the transit of vessels and boats of all kinds. And this has been done in such extensive and diversified directions that the whole Island has been traversed and intersected in such an ample manner as to afford every city, town, hamlet and estate, as well as the proprietors of the innumerable iron, coal, copper, tin, and other mines, the means of a safe, cheap and rapid transportation of persons and an interchange of products of all kinds, both of a foreign and domestic character.

Although the area of the Island of Great Britain is only a third greater than that of the States of New England, the aggregate length of the canals and Rail Roads of that Kingdom is 4,240 miles, while that of the immense number of well constructed roads, on which the science, talents and genius of a Telford, McAdam, and other eminent engineers, were exhausted with the increased extent of navigation given to the numerous rivers, by the removal of obstructions, and other modes of rendering their capacities available for the purpose of transportation, is more than decuple that vast extent of line of artificial conveyance.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there was not an Englishman in London who followed the exclusive business of an importer and exporter. That trade was almost entirely prosecuted by foreigners, and even the coasting vessels were manned by foreign sailors; but so great has been the change, that the commercial fleet of Great Britain now amounts to over 25,000 sail; and in 1835 there entered the single port of London, 4,837; which with their cargoes were estimated at 1,251,447,500 dollars. As late as 1739, just one century from this time, not only all the linen and silk fabrics consumed in England, were imported from France Holland and Germany, but nearly all the bar iron used was brought from Sweden Denmark and Russia; and now there is one establishment in Wales, owned by a single individual by the name of Crozier, and who appropriately is called the iron king, where 75,000 tons of iron are annually made; and the whole product of the island has augmented to 1,400,000 tons.

If France has not evinced as much energy in the construction of like works of internal improvements, when the extent of her territory, and the large amount of her population are taken into consideration, still, since the reign of Louis XIV. down to the present period, their importance has never been lost sight of by the government; and during the last thirty years, such has been the effort to equal, in this particular, the flourishing and long rival Kingdom on the other side of the channel, that the length of the canals and Rail Roads has increased to 3134 miles; and so many works of both kinds have been projected, and are being prosecuted, as will involve an annual expenditure of nearly twenty millions of dollars for the next twenty-five years.

But the number of miles of canals and Rail Roads in the United States, most of which have been constructed within the last ten years, is nearly equal to that of all Europe, the latter being only 9,300 and the former 9,150 miles, and have cost 180 millions of dollars. Notwithstanding the example of foreign nations, and the wonderful success with which these grand and highly interesting works have been prosecuted in almost every State in the Union, the government of Maine has not as yet exhibited that determination for the actual commencement of those invaluable channels of intercourse, which the large area of her rich and diversified territory for agriculture, manufacturing and commercial purposes, require, and which a large majority of the people cannot fail of demanding. But the first step, which is ever the most important on all great occasions, has been taken by directing the explorations and surveys which have been executed for ascertaining facts; and the next decisive movement, it may be confidently expected, will soon be made.

The navigation of Maine amounts to over 270,000 tons, which is one eighth of that of the whole United States, and nearly half as much as that of the Kingdom of France. The products of the vessels employed in the fisheries alone, amounts to at least three millions of dollars, and much the largest portion of which are sent to the western country, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, to which places they are transported coastwise. To this valuable, perpetual and inexhaustible source of wealth, is to be added the cotton, woolen, iron, leather and other manufactured articles, which are now very considerable, and may, and will be speedily augmented, from the facility for founding such establishments, which the extensive water power of the numerous rivers and streams so abundantly afford. But all the articles of foreign origin required for the interior, can be as abundantly and profitably imported by the merchants of Maine, and sent by the proposed route, as directly and cheaply as from any other part of the sea coast.

The interesting facts in relation to the other natural resources of Maine which have been developed by the very able, scientific and instructive Geological Report of Dr. Jackson, are well deserving of the most profound consideration, as connected with the subject of Internal Improvements, and the prosperity of the people and cannot fail of attracting universal interest, from the quantity and variety of the rich mineral deposits, which are so abundantly scattered over the State.

Besides the numerous marble, granite and lime quarries, whose materials are so indispensable for the various architectural, agricultural and other important purposes to which they are applicable, and which can be so advantageously and extensively wrought, both for home consumption and distant supply, there are innumerable mines of the best varieties of iron ore; many deposits of roofing slates, of a superior quantity to those imported in such vast quantities from Wales, as well as of hydraulic lime and of manganese, which is so valuable and necessary for the cotton bleaching of the country.

A distinguished French author has truly remarked, in a recent work on the natural resources of that country, that iron and fire were the two grand elements of human industry; the first of these, Maine possesses in an eminent degree, as has been conclusively shown by the accomplished geologist who has lately completed his survey of the State in such a highly commendable manner; and the coal for creating the other, can be furnished to an indefinite extent, from the vast primeval forests, if it should not be found in a mineral form under the earth; but on the very bounds of the State, and near some of the most abundant and extensive mines of iron ore, bituminous coal of a good quality, and inexhaustible quantities exists. It is only required to open facilities of transportation between these prolific sources of wealth and the towns situated on the navigable rivers and harbors of the sea-coast, to put them all into active and profitable operation. This would give immediate activity to ship-building and commercial enterprise in all their various departments; and in proportion as the number of persons increased in the multiplied employment of the foreign and coasting trades, the fisheries, manufactures and mechanic arts, agriculture would be extended, and thus every kind of industry find an enlarged field of action, and new causes of encouragement, from the same cheering results which would be inevitably obtained.

From the peculiarly propitious character of the physical geography of Maine, it is certainly destined to become one of the most distinguished in the Republic; but to give the required stimulus to the productive labor of every class of citizens, and promote their exertions for the full development of all the remarkable and bounteous natural resources of the country, the means of transportation must be multiplied and improved in the same liberal manner, and undertaken with the same confidence and ardor which have produced such glorious results in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and many other portions of the United States.

The mighty creations, which are the most certain for facilitating, hastening and consolidating the progress of material amelioration, are those of intercommunication by land and water which approximate men and places, and the industrial and natural products of each. This is no longer a theoretical axiom, but a practically illustrated truth, in the certainty of which the whole civilized world has acquiesced, and which is now being verified by facts, as indisputable and numerous, as they are gratifying and momentous.

The measures which are in progress, in the State of New York, for extending the numerous lines of canals and Rail Roads that have already been con-

structed, are based upon such enlarged, generous and patriotic views as respects the wants and interests of the entire population, that but a few years will have elapsed, before a route will be opened by either a Rail Road or canal, and more probably by both modes of communication, between Ogdensburg on the river St. Lawrence, and Plattsburg or some other point on Lake Champlain. This having been accomplished, an immense entrepot will most assuredly be established, from the vast amount of products of the boundless interior which will be there accumulated for transportation to the Atlantic cities of New England and New York, and those of foreign and domestic origin which will be transhipped westward, to meet the increasing demand of the accumulated millions of inhabitants, which throng the luxuriant agricultural region, now including seven States, and two Territories which will soon become States, beyond the bounds of Vermont, besides the whole extent of Upper Canada. In the great and profitable trade which will be thus opened to the east, there is not one of the maritime States which can command so much of it as shall take the direction of Lake Champlain, as Maine.

The expenditures required for securing to Maine a large proportion of the annually increasing commerce of the west, are not like those for the ordinary purposes of the State; they will not be mere payments for services rendered, as in the civil or military departments of the government, which are absolute absorptions, and the utter extinguishment of so much revenue, but real and judicious investments, which will constitute a perpetual and productive capital of wealth, which will afford the means of not only the liquidation of such loans as may be found requisite, but become a never failing and accumulating fund, for like beneficial and desirable objects. It will in fact be the actual creation of an immense amount of lucrative property, from the mere application of that intelligence for which the citizens of Maine, have ever been conspicuous in their multifarious pursuits, and the wise and energetic exercise of that legislative power which can be so beneficently and successfully employed.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
W. L. DEARBORN.

Original.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

MR. HOLMES:—In a recent number of the Farmer, I noticed some friendly remarks upon a communication of mine, bearing the above caption, by your correspondent, "Town Treasurer." The writer objects to the method of collecting taxes which I proposed, on the ground that it is, "in many instances, liable in its operations to benefit the rich to the inconvenience and injury of the laboring class, the farmer, and the poor man." I will here remark, that I did not go into the minutiae of the plan suggested, since it is one which "has been pursued in some towns," and one which I supposed was well understood, in relation to its bearings upon the different classes of the community, by some at least, and, if adopted, that it might be altered and amended to accord with the views of those adopting it; or, in fine, that the article referred to, was, as therein stated, a seasonable hint, to call the attention of towns to the subject, in order that they might, at their annual town meetings, devise some better method of collecting taxes. But the writer supplies the details—"states the preliminaries"—to suit himself, thus:—"At the annual town meeting in March or April an individual is chosen to collect and treasure the money, say at one per cent; the bills are ready in June or July, and by the way busy months, and hard ones too, for cash; six per cent discount is offered to all those who pay in voluntarily in thirty days; and four per cent to those who pay in sixty days after this. The bounty days are soon past, and what is the result? Why a few of your cash men have availed themselves of the privilege and attended to the main chance—their own interest, and paid their taxes; while the great body of the people, the producing classes, are obliged to pay their taxes unaided by the bounty and perhaps with the cost added. This is emphatically like the frog in the fable, sport to the rich but death to the poor." This lengthy quotation is made, that the reader may understand "Town Treasurer's" construction of the plan, from which he arrives at the conclusion, that "it does not generally distribute the burdens of supporting government and expenses equally."

Now I am at a loss to understand how it can oppress the poor, or favor the rich, by giving both an equal opportunity to avail themselves of this bounty or discount, by being prompt in complying with the terms upon which this discount is made. If it be conceded that the rich generally pay their taxes with more promptness than the poorer classes, (as it may be inferred from the writer's course of reasoning,) then are

the poor oppressed, if we contrast the proposed method with the old one; for, in the operations of the latter, the rich, paying more promptly than the poor, are obliged to pay, not only their proportion of taxes, but their proportion of the interest which arises from the neglect of the poor to pay theirs. I cannot therefore see how the proposed method can operate injuriously to any one, since he who pays first at a discount has not the use of his money thereafter; while he, who delays payment, has the benefit of his money, and hence should pay the full amount. If the season of the year makes it inconvenient for the farmer "to raise money;" if the months of June or July are so hard for cash, then the law, which designates the time for holding town meetings, might be altered, or the time of discount extended. Far be it from me to advocate, knowingly, any measure which shall in the least operate to the disadvantage of the farmers, and the producing classes, for they are the sheet anchor of the nation; nor any which shall oppress the poor, for them "ye have always with you;" but I would fain free them from all taxes, since the writer of this would then share the relief; but as these classes receive in this country in an eminent degree, the blessings of government, they must expect to bear their proportion of its expenses, nor should they bear more.

Another objection which my friend, "Town Treasurer," urges against the offices of treasurer and collector being filled by one individual, is, that at the end of ninety days a large proportion of the taxes remain unpaid—that the per centage, (one per cent,) paid to the treasurer and collector, will not warrant any extra exertion on his part for their adjustment; that he waits for delinquents to call on him till the afternoon of the year, and longer—that, if this policy is pursued in a town for any length of time, the tax bills for years will remain unclosed, and that the financial concerns of the town will be in an unhealthy state. That tax bills do remain unpaid, and the financial concerns of the town become unhealthy, extremely so, under the operation of the old system, is a fact beyond doubt, but that it would be more so by the adoption of the method under consideration, requires proof. The writer has placed the compensation of the treasurer and collector at one per cent., which may be sufficient while the individual remains "real estate;" but after the "bounty days" are past, the collector should "take up his line of march," and then receive a compensation sufficient to remunerate him "for doing his work faithfully and in season," as proposed by "Town Treasurer," when the time of discount has past, the collector should pursue the same course that has been adopted, only with more energy and perseverance; for this sluggish, death-like way of doing business, which many towns acquiesce in—taxes unpaid—orders accumulating, together with the interest on them—is both inconvenient to individuals and disagreeable to towns. Punctuality is as important for a town as for individuals; and any one who observes the tide of human affairs, knows that it is generally the procrastinators, and those who are always "a day after the fair," that are poor, and that make the path of life an uphill business; and I am not quite certain but what friend "Treasurer" looked with optics inverted—for, if the discount on taxes will, in any degree, have a tendency to make people more punctual, it will, on the whole, prove a blessing to the poor and dilatory, rather than an oppression.

The way in which "Town Treasurer" proposes to collect taxes, requires no remarks from me, since it is the one which is, I believe, generally pursued, and of course understood. But what he says about the responsibility of collectors and treasurers, and the manner in which they should attend to their duties, I admire; and glad should I be if it were sown in good and honest breasts, and from thence would spring up and bring forth fruit "an hundred fold," causing the town affairs to recover from their "unhealthy state"—causing "equality and harmony to pervade all classes"—"hard times" to "become easy"—O what a desideratum!—and causing some benefit to result to "the great whole."

But in conclusion permit me to say that our towns, county, and state affairs are wretchedly behind hand. Taxes are constantly increasing, but still we are continually getting deeper and deeper in debt. There must be some fault in our system of government, or some defect in the administration of it; and I hope that the subject will receive the attention, not only of politicians—the office seekers—but be examined by the people—"the great whole."

O. P. Q.
East Winthrop, March 23, 1840.

Original.

A SERMON ON SPINNING.

"And all the women that were wise: hearted spun with their hands."—BIBLE.

This text seems to be regarded by most people as an old out-lawed account; and perhaps few of my audience will recollect such a passage in the Bible. It is there, however; and as the Apostle Paul says, all scripture is given by inspiration—and is profitable. I shall proceed to consider it without further ceremony. The general doctrine of my text is, that "wise

hearted women" will attend to domestic duties with their own personal care and labor; and that this personal care and attention, has the direct sanction of heaven. This position is proved by the connection in which my text stands;—God had called upon the Jewish people at a certain time for certain offerings for religious purposes; and among the articles required were some, the manufacture of which was the peculiar business of the ladies—"wise hearted women," who promptly furnished the same. But to be more particular.

We are led to the enquiry, first, how were these articles procured? Did they go to their husbands and solicit a draft from their purses to purchase these articles as the mode is too frequently in these days? Not at all. The "wise hearted men" contributed in silver and gold &c. and the wise hearted ladies from domestic manufactured articles. Their husbands did not have to send abroad their beef and pork, their corn and flour, their unmanufactured wool and flour to purchase these articles; or to involve themselves in a heavy debt to effect this object. No sooner was the pleasure of Jehovah known in the Hebrew camp, than instantly the hum of thousands of spinning wheels were heard in every direction. The loom was put in requisition and the old receipts for dyeing hunted up, and all was stir and bustle among the ladies. Willing minds, prompted hands inured to labor; and so business progressed with a rapidity, and neatness of execution, which seemed almost the effect of enchantment. From this statement we are led secondly, to notice the result.

It was but a short time before a proclamation was made in the camp to desist from making any more offerings, for they had enough and too much. What wonders will persevering industry perform! I now proceed to make inferences from these facts.

Inference 1st. I infer that such a cause has the seal of GOD's approbation. This appears distinctly from the circumstances of this case. The requisition is made in the following language—"This is the thing, which the Lord commanded—Take ye, from among you an offering unto the Lord—And every wise hearted man among you shall come and make all that the Lord hath commanded." Here we see the articles offered were to be taken from among them, and all the labor in performing the most curious processes of manufacturing certain articles described, were to be performed among themselves.

Inference 2d. I infer from the expression in the text, "wise hearted women," that God designed to honor such persons in a peculiar manner or pursue such an employment, and especially for the purposes of charity. But we are not left to infer this from the text before us, but numerous others. I will refer to one, see Prov. XXXI, ver 10 to 31 inclusive.

Inference 3d. I infer the certain results of such a practice from the dictates of common sense and common experience, and such being the case I infer fourthly, that this course is a perfect remedy for all the embarrassments we labor under as a people in regard to funds for any purpose. We need not go abroad for money for any purpose. Only adopt this heaven ordained system, and we create at once the elements of social and individual prosperity. Heaven then is on our side; common sense is on our side. Experience testifies to the certainty of its effects.

Inference 5th. I infer from the connection in which this text stands that, by the ordinance of heaven, men and women are co-workers in this system, and that either, undertaking to carry it into effect alone, will ultimately fail; and this leads us to consider the necessity of union or counsel and effort between the two sexes to accomplish so great an object. But our text refers more particularly to the duty of women, I therefore return to my subject.

Inference 6th. I infer from the promptitude with which these "wise hearted women" complied with the divine requisitions, that they had a never failing resource in their industrious habits, in times of difficulty and distress.

Inference 7th. I infer that it is rational to conclude that such a system, stamped as it is with the seal of heaven's approbation, will be the most likely to secure the greatest amount of happiness in the great human family that it will have a decidedly good effect in its moral bearings. Young ladies, under this system, instead of seeking employment abroad would be employed under the care and supervision of their mothers; and hence be shielded from those numerous temptations to which young and artless and inexperienced females are subject, abroad from the paternal roof.

But perhaps I ought to anticipate and answer some queries which may arise. It may be enquired, since our circumstances are so different from that of the Jewish people at the period we are considering, is there a possibility, or if there is, would it be expedient to adopt the old domestic manufacturing system.

To this I reply that we, as individuals, cannot control the customs and habits of business in a large community. But the habits and customs of any people cannot alter the tendency of such an innovation on domestic habits. But the enquiry may fairly arise, nevertheless, whether something may not be done to find some domestic employment for our female

which will be as profitable to them—better for the community, and vastly safer as far as moral considerations are concerned. Manufactories on a larger scale than those termed domestic, may be useful to a considerable extent, and I feel no disposition to cripple or destroy them; but I will plead for domestic employment for young inexperienced females, at least, until a maturity in age and experience shall prepare them for charge of families. Indeed we ought to consider it an indispensable duty that every female should be thoroughly prepared to perform all the duties devolving on the head of a family; whatever the effect of it may be on manufacturing establishments. The community can never receive an adequate remuneration for any loss they may sustain in this particular.

Amen.

Original.

SALTING CREAM.

MR. HOLMES:—The inquiry was made some 8 months ago or more, through the columns of the Farmer by some of its correspondents—What causes the cream from the milk of some cows to "come" (as the term is used for the process of making butter) more readily than that of others? That this is the fact I am not exactly agreed—it may be so, or it may not be. I am inclined to the opinion it was more owing to the state of the cream itself. However this may be, I am not about to discuss that question.

A good dairy woman—a lady if you please—at my elbow informs of the following simple process in preparing cream for churning; and which, she assures will never fail to lesson the labor of churning, if the cream be good. The process is this. Some two or three days before churning put in fine salt at the rate of about half an oz. to a gallon of cream, observing at the same time to stir it well, and occasionally afterwards till it is put into the churn for churning. In the mean time it should be moderately heated to about the degree of blood warmth.

My wife has tried preparing in some four or five instances and it proves well. Before using salt we were much troubled in fetching our butter, sometimes churning and churning four or five hours until our strength and patience were almost exhausted, and even then succeeding but miserably in "bringing it"—soft slushy and ill-flavored. But since, we have had no kind of trouble, uniformly "coming" in 15 or 20 minutes—good and hard. If you think, Mr. Editor, the above will be of any use to your readers, it is at your and their service. B. F. W.

West Sidney, March, 1840.

N. B. Will the Editor please correct the errors made in B. F. W's communication on crops in the Farmer of March 7th, as follows? In 1st paragraph, 16th line, for harvested read harrowed. Same paragraph, 17th line, for 1-4 bushels read 1 1-4 bushels. 2d par. 1st line, for 3-4 bushels read 3 1-4 bushels. Last par. 12th line, for 3-4 bushels read 3 bushels. Without these corrections the said passages read (if any should happen to read them) somewhat awry. B. F. W.

CLEANINGS

IN THE ARTS AND PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

CARBURETTED HYDROGEN GAS. Last Wednesday morning there was an explosion of hydrogen gas at the Forge which is occupied by Mr. Brady Osgood, who is at the head of the Blacksmith department on the Cocheco Corporation.

It may be proper to state that the wind which is used at the several Forges is created by a bellows which (as is the case at all corporations) is propelled by water power. The wind thus created passes into a receiver, and is carried from thence to the several Forges by metal tubes. The wind is regulated at the forge by a stop-cock, which is about twenty-four inches from the orifice.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: Mr. Osgood had just returned to his forge after an absence of a few moments, and as is usual in such cases, turned the cock in order to let the wind on the fire, upon which there was an explosion accompanied with a sharp report, and throwing the fire, coal, and ashes in every direction, to the no small astonishment of some of the bystanders, who began to think that there might be some truth in Miller's book after all. When this explosion took place, Mr. O. stopped the wind immediately. After waiting a very short time he again turned the cock which lets the wind on the fire when another explosion took place inside the tube which conducts the wind from the receiver to the forge, but not sufficiently powerful to burst it.

It is a very easy matter to account for the presence of the carburetted hydrogen, as it must have been created by the decomposition of the water which is used on the fire. It is also easy to account for the explosion, for when carburetted hydrogen is mixed with atmospheric air and inflamed, a violent explosion is the consequence. The question is, did the gas form in the tube between the cock and the outlet, or between

the cock and the receiver? If it formed in the tube between the cock and the outlet, why did not all the gas explode at once? If it formed in the tube between the cock and the receiver, how, or in what way did it form there? Will some person who is competent, answer these questions?

"This gas sometimes exists in large quantities in coal mines, and is known by the miners under the name of fire damp. The most shocking accidents have often occurred in consequence of the explosion of this gas in the mines, when mixed with atmospheric air. In some mines, this gas flows from the coal beds in vast quantities, being obviously the product of the decomposition of water by the coal."

"There are no facts, it is believed, which warrant the supposition, that in ordinary cases, the decomposition is consequent upon the heat, or ignition of the coal. Possibly in such vast bodies of coal as are found to exist in some mines, the water is slowly decomposed, by gradually imparting its oxygen to the carbon, without the aid of heat.—Dover Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Frost-Bitten Potatoes. Thomas Dallas has published some very important observations upon the modes of treating potatoes which have been affected by the frost. With us such potatoes are rejected, as being unfit either for food or for furnishing fecula. The able agriculturist above mentioned, considers them in two different states—1st, when they are slightly touched by the frost; 2d, when the other portion of their substance is frozen throughout.

In the first case he finds that nothing more is necessary, than to sprinkle the roots with lime to absorb the water formed under the skin, which would speedily occasion their complete decomposition.—In the second instance he causes the potatoes to be pared and thrown for some hours into water slightly salted. When the potatoes are completely frozen, he finds them to yield upon distillation, a spirituous liquor resembling the best rum, and affording much more alcohol, and that of a better quality than can be produced from the roots before freezing.—Chaptal

Batter Cake. The following is by a lady; "one pint of cream, one pint of sour milk or buttermilk, 4 eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, saleratus sufficient to destroy the acidity of the milk, and three pints of sifted flour, or enough to make a stiff batter. Stir the articles well together, and bake in a deep dish. To be eaten hot with butter."—Albany Cultivator.

Yeast. Beer yeast, which is the best for bread, should be strained through a hair sieve, and two or three quarts of cold spring water poured over it; when it has stood for 24 hours the water should be poured off, the yeast will then be found at the bottom of the vessel, quite thick. To preserve that which may be left over the baking, it should be put into a bottle, corked tightly, and kept in a cool place. In cold weather it will continue good for a fortnight, but fresh yeast is always preferable. When it does not appear sufficiently strong, honey or brown sugar may be mixed with it, in the proportion of a tea-spoonful to half a pint.

Pork Cheese. Choose the head of a small pig which may weigh about twelve pounds the quarter. Sprinkle over it and the tongues of four pigs, a little common salt and a very little saltpetre. Let them lie 4 days, wash them, and tie them in a clean cloth; boil them until the bones will come easily out of the head, take off the skin as whole as possible, place a bowl in hot water and put in the head, cutting it into small pieces. In the bottom of a round tin, shaped like a small cheese, lay two strips of cloth across each other, they must be long enough to fold over the top when the shape is full, place the skin round the tin, and nearly half fill it with meat, which has been highly seasoned with pepper, cayenne and salt; put in some tongue cut into slices, then the rest of the meat and the remainder of the tongue, draw the cloth tightly across the top; put on it a board or a plate that will fit into the shape, and place on it a heavy weight, which must not be taken off till it be quite cold. It is eaten with vinegar and mustard, and served for luncheon or supper.

Spruce Beer. When ten gallons of water, six lbs. of molasses, and three ounces of bruised ginger have boiled together for half an hour, two pounds of the outer sprigs of the spruce fir are to be added, and boiled for five minutes; the whole is then to be strained through a hair sieve, and when milk-warm, put into the cask, and a tea-cupful of good yeast stirred well into it. When it has fermented a day or two, it is to be bunged up, and the following day bottled. It will be fit for use in a week. The ginger is sometimes omitted, and instead of the spruce fir, three ounces of the essence may be used, which is to be well whisked, together with the molasses, and a gallon or two of warm water; then put into the cask, which is to be filled up with water, and the yeast added,



ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ROOT CROPS.

MR. HOLMES:—Among the improvements which of late years have taken place in agriculture in our country is that of the increased attention paid to the cultivation of root crops. Some writers when treating of the importance of root culture have run into the extreme in the most extravagant manner. Some writers have gone so far as to recommend the growing of roots as the chief or almost the only dependence of the farmer for the winter support of his cattle. Now this I consider to be a theory at war with nature herself if not with common sense. To undertake to feed a large stock of cattle, on roots alone through the winter is to say the least an Herculean task. But good agriculture requires that grass crops be grown for the benefit of the soil. The farmer who does not often change from grass to tillage, and from tillage to grass, is at war with vital principles and his lands will in a short time suffer for lack of fertility. To cultivate roots largely is excellent husbandry but the scythe, the rake, and the pitchfork should not be neglected. In No. 7, of the Farmer your correspondent, "A. F." endeavors to prove the superiority of corn, grain, roots, &c. compared with hay as food for cattle. If a proper rotation of crops is absolutely necessary in order to preserve the fertility of the soil no further argument is wanted to shew the propriety of largely cultivating grass crops. But let us talk of the profits of grass crops as we go along. Our soil and climate in Maine are admirably adapted to the growing of grass crops. How much hay may be raised to the acre and what is hay worth per ton. Land under the hand of the skillful farmer may be made to yield four tons per acre and is worth ten dollars per ton to the farmer who keeps none but animals of a superior quality; to the farmer who keeps inferior stock hay is not worth six dollars per ton. Four tons of hay per acre, at 10 dollars per ton give 40 dollars; and when we take into the account the small amount of labor necessary to cut and secure the hay crop and the accession of fertility to the soil there is an income sufficient to satisfy every calculating farmer. There is more nutriment in hay than many farmers imagine; ruta baga is not worth as much pound for pound as hay for keeping stock. Some farmers are to be found who think that to raise roots for stock is consummate folly. Now this is running into the extreme the other way. Every farmer should grow roots to feed his stock through the winter and increase the quantity of his hay crops by every possible means. How many bushels of ruta baga are equal to a ton of hay? say 200 bushels. This makes the ruta baga worth only 3 cts. a bushel, if hay is worth only 6 dollars a ton. But some farmers have valued their ruta baga at 20, 25 and even 30 cts. a bushel and then triumphantly told the public what tremendous profits per acre they had realized. I think my experience has proved that a ton of good hay contains as much nutriment as 200 bushels of ruta baga. Now let us make some calculations as to profits; an acre of land that will yield 4 tons of hay will yield 1600 bushels ruta baga which at three cents per bushel will give a profit per acre of 48 dollars (not bringing labor into the account) but suppose that 1 1-2 ton of hay and 50 bushels ruta baga will keep a cow through the winter in as good, or better condition than with 2 tons of hay without roots; this will raise the value of ruta baga to 6 cents a bushel; and the profit per acre to 96 dollars. Roots aid in digesting the dry food and in that case the animal receives more nourishment. Perhaps it may be found most profitable to feed our neat stock, in the proportion of 3 or 4 of dry fodder to one of roots. But ruta baga is worth still more for sheep and is most excellent for horses. Three bushels ruta baga given to horses will save to the farmer one bushel of oats this will raise the value of ruta baga to about 11 cents per bushel and the profit per acre to about 176 dollars. Potatoes are much better food than ruta baga, for neat stock except milch cows, and for these, potatoes are preferable if they are cooked. Now let fair experiments demonstrate which are most profitable, beets or carrots. For milch cows beets and carrots (especially when cooked) are excellent. Of all roots the beet is most palatable; the hog is very fond of good living, the more his appetite is gratified, the more he will thrive. It may be important to ascertain which contains the most nutriment, the beet, or the carrot, bushel for bushel? which makes the most palatable pork? the richest milk? which root is most easily raised? Except on light soils, I think the beet will yield a greater product than the carrot. I will not say at this time

what kind of beet, whether the red beet, the sugar beet, or mangel wurtzel beet is to be preferred but experiment can determine the case.

A gentleman of Penobscot County says "Has it not been proved to demonstration that beets are unfit as food for hogs?" I should be glad to examine the gentleman's demonstration, and ascertain whether it is really logical or fallacious. Hogs in Oxford County will eat beets greedily and thrive very well. Now suppose that 1600 bushels of beets may be raised upon an acre, which I verily believe can be done and if worth 12 1-2 cents per bushel to feed or fatten swine, will give a profit of 200 dollars per acre. To profitably raise beets, carrots &c. the soil should be thoroughly cultivated and manured. I would rather hear a farmer tell how skillfully he manages his beets, carrots &c. than to hear him boast how many acres he cultivates in such crops.

In a few years we can demonstrate which are best for swine, beets or carrots. Although I think it an evidence of a good farmer to cultivate roots largely, still I think that Indian corn should have its proper share of manure, for in our State corn crops unaided by manure must be exceedingly light. Perhaps there may be at this time some diversity of opinions among farmers in regard to root culture but well directed experiments will correct all errors and establish facts whether theoretical or practical.

Rumford, March 1840.

THE GARGET.

MR. HOLMES:—In No. 5, vol. 8, of the Farmer, Mr Henry Butman notices a piece written by me over the signature of J. W. in a former number, wherein he makes me the author of the notion that Tar applied to the noses of cattle subject to the garget at certain seasons, was a preventive. In that piece I adverted to an article which appeared in vol. 6, number 10, there it is said that an experienced farmer in Litchfield had made the discovery. I wrote to enquire who he was whether the author was known, whether he was to be attended to or not, as good authority,—how much tar was to be used, and if he ever knew a poor milker to be affected with it, &c. &c. I did remark that if a preventive so simple, and so easily applied, was a sure one, it was a valuable discovery. But I doubted then, and now doubt, as well as Mr. B. I had no idea that so discerning a man as Mr Butman would take me to be the author of that prescription, nor will he if he reads again. I am always pleased with his remarks, for he is not afraid to intimate something new. This he has done, in doubting or denying that such a disorder as that called garget exists in cattle. But in the same breath he urges the adoption of a preventive, which is more frequent milking when highly fed. A good milker's bag will become distended—the milk curdled, and of course she is injured, and if he had said that the disorder (called garget by common consent, Mr Butman excepted) is thus produced, there would have been less anomaly in his logic. Pray, Mr Butman, do not disorders always arise from a cause—high keep, or something else? I had so believed. I am aware that certain things are seen in animals which do not produce injury, such as the turning of the fluids or secretions of the body, if I may so express myself, to bone, hoofs, nails, wool, hair, horns and the like; this is the order of Providence, and not similar to a wound by a sharp instrument, or the disorder called the garget, produced by high feed, &c. There is generally much in Mr Butman's remarks as published, worthy of notice, and the piece alluded to, about our allowing our cattle to injure one another with their horns, when it may be so easily prevented, is of consequence.

I hope we shall yet hear from the Litchfield correspondent.

N. B. If the public have chosen to give the name garget to that disease of the cow, manifested by an enlarged bag, caused by high feed or the want of being milked often enough, I doubt if Mr Butman or I can hinder it.

From the Yankee Farmer.

FERMENTED FOOD.

MR. EDITOR,—I observe an article in the Farmer of Dec. 14, on the cooking of food for animals, as a matter of economy. Those remarks appear to be rational, and if the method there described should be carried into effect, no doubt the farming interest would be very greatly advanced. But the mere cooking of food for animals is not all that may be done to advantage. All food after being cooked may be rendered much more valuable for animals by being fermented before feeding it out to them. The reasons are simple, philosophical and plain, though probably, very few are aware of them. Digestion of food in the stomach is performed on the same principles as is distillation. It is well known as a settled fact in chemical philosophy, that distillation cannot be had from any thing without a proper state of fermentation, and that must be performed before the liquor goes into the kettle.

So in digestion. The digestive process cannot proceed till after fermentation in the stomach, if the food

is taken in an unfermented state. Thus we see that all this labor must be first performed by the stomach before healthy and nourishing digestion can take place. For it is only by a proper development of the proper gasses that digestion and nutrition take place at all. And this is the reason that creatures are often killed by over-eating certain articles. Hogs have been frequently killed by giving too much at a time of sweet whey. The reason is that before the healthy and digesting fermentation takes place, an unhealthy fermentation takes place by which the stomach and other intestines are so distended that digestion cannot take place, and death very soon follows.—These evils have often happened to cattle by eating too freely of green clover and various kinds of grain. The stomach in such cases not being able to subdue and neutralize the over quantity of food to produce digestion.

If all cooked food should be properly fermented before it is fed to animals, their appetites would probably never induce them to take any more than their stomachs would naturally and easily digest. Another advantage would also be realized; less food would satisfy, and still produce more nourishment. It might cost a little trouble, but the owner would probably be well paid for it, both in his saving of food, and in the growth, health and safety of his animals. Creatures of all kinds at first probably would not like fermented food as well as unfermented. They should therefore be brought to it by degrees, which would not be much trouble, and when used to it they would like it better. The way that this should be done would be to have several tubs of proper size, into which to throw the cooked food, and let it lie till it ferments.—Then when the first tub should be fed out, fill it again, using from the next one, and so on. In this way fermented food could be kept without extra expense or trouble, when the proper apparatus is once supplied.

This method of feeding may perhaps appear trivial and useless to those who are unacquainted and inexperienced in it. But it is undoubtedly well founded in the principles of animal and chemical philosophy, and therefore is not a subject of mere speculation. I have made these remarks, not expecting that the farmers will generally accede to, and practise them; but in the hope that some who are curious to know and ready to adopt the best methods of growing and fattening animals, will be disposed at least to make the trial.

PHILO.

Portland, Jan. 4, 1840.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

MR BRECK:—As many impositions have been palmed off on my brother farmers who have purchased what we called Berkshire pigs, I am induced to state a few facts and offer a few thoughts on this subject. Many pigs have been sold from droves passing through this State, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which do not resemble the true kind only as they have some black bristles mixed with white; some nearly all black, of common breeds, have been sold for pure blooded Berkshire. Some drovers have bought up a lot of runts, unfit to breed from, in Albany and its vicinity, because they could be obtained cheap, and sold them out as they passed through the country, while some men in the vicinity of Albany, (Mr Bement informs us,) do not hesitate to sell half blood for the pure blooded Berkshire, they also are disposed of among the farmers, and the impositions are calculated to create a prejudice against this excellent breed of hogs,—for after seeing a pig called Berkshire, supposing it a fair sample of the breed, many have supposed them no better than the common breeds. In view of these facts, I would suggest the propriety of our farmers visiting some establishments where the pure bloods are bred, and examining pigs that have been obtained of honorable breeders, before they reject the Berkshire hogs. We also think breeders ought to select the very best to breed from, and breed from them only, that the breed may improve instead of degenerating.

We are pleased with the principle adopted by H. S. Ramsdell, a breeder of Berkshire hogs in West Thompson, Ct., who breeds only from the very best, and in supplying orders for pigs, sending only those worthy to be bred from, reserving the inferior ones for the knife. Mr Ramsdell has taken great pains to obtain a lot to breed from, of the best form without regard to price. We visited his establishment not long since and found some of the best pure blooded Berkshires we have ever seen. At the fairs we have attended, or breeding establishments we have visited, we have never seen their equal: several persons in the adjoining towns who have purchased Berkshires previous to seeing his, engaged pigs of him on account of the stock being superior to their own.

We could but admire the fine form of a grandson of Mr C. N. Bement's sow "Stately." Mr R. informs

ed us it was then 9 1-2 months old. On the tape being applied, we found the length from nose to root of tail, 5 feet 3 inches. I ought to add, as the residence of Mr Ramsdell is but one mile from the Norwich and Worcester railroad, our farmers along the railroad from Thompson to Boston, might conveniently supply themselves with pigs from his establishment.

E. D.

Webster, Jan. 1, 1840

New England Farmer.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

We are happy to perceive that this important subject has been taken up in the proper quarter, and that we are at last to have such an enumeration of the agricultural products of this country, as will furnish some safe estimate of the quantity produced, and the districts in which they are grown. In reply to some suggestions made by us on this subject, Mr Deberry, the chairman of the committee of agriculture, has kindly forwarded us a copy of the instructions for the use and direction of the marshalls and their assistants, from which we find that the following series of inquiries are to be propounded to every farmer. Although there are some products it would be perhaps desirable to have introduced into this list in order to render it complete, yet it contains all the most essential items, and if carried out in the spirit in which it seems to have been conceived, it will be a collection of vast importance and value to the country. Had such a census of our agriculture been taken at every ten years, the comparison of the tables at different times would be of the greatest interest, as determining the increase in the product of our fields, and the districts in which the greatest fluctuations have taken place.

We have one suggestion to make in regard to this matter, which we consider of very great importance. It is this. Let every printer of a newspaper in the country, and all in the cities that print journals for distribution in the country, give a place to the questions which we copy below, and which will be propounded to every farmer in the United States. As it is to be hoped that there are few or no farmers who do not receive some journal, agricultural or otherwise, such a course would be the means of bringing the subject to their notice, and enable them to prepare their answers with greater correctness than they might otherwise be able to do. If every farmer who receives a copy of these interrogatories, would at his leisure sit down, and write against each one the proper reply, not only would the labors of the marshalls be greatly expedited, but, which is of more consequences, a greater degree of accuracy would be secured. The marshalls will commence in June next, and proceed through their districts as soon as consistent with accuracy. The interrogatories refer to the crops of 1839, and to the products of that year must the answers relate.

AGRICULTURE—INTERROGATIONS.

What is the number of your horses and mules?
How many neat cattle have you?
How many sheep?
How many swine?
What is the estimated value of your poultry of all kinds?
How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839?
How many bushels of barley?
How many bushels of oats?
How many bushels of rye?
How many bushels of buckwheat?
How many bushels of Indian corn?
How many pounds of wool?
How many pounds of hops?
How many pounds of wax?
How many bushels of potatoes?
How many tons of hay?
How many tons of hemp and flax?
How many pounds of tobacco?
How many pounds of rice?
How many pounds of cotton have you gathered?
How many pounds of silk cocoons?
How many pounds of sugar?
How many cords of wood have you sold?
What is the value of the products of your dairy?
What is the value of the products of your orchard?
How many gallons of wine have you made?
What is the value of your home-made or family goods?

As intimately connected with these, may be added those relating to horticulture—which are as follows:

What was the value of the produce of your market garden in 1839?
What was the value of the produce of your nursery and green house?

It is hoped that editors friendly to the cause of agriculture, or who have readers in the agricultural districts, will give a place to the above interrogations, and invite the attention of those interested, that they may be in readiness with their replies. Let the first effort for an agricultural census of the United States, be met in a manner that shall ensure the desirable accuracy of the measure.—*Albany Cultivator.*

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

COLLECTIONS OF SHELLS.

Since writing the article in a late number in relation to collections of curiosities, we have seen another beautiful collection of shells made by a young man who has been at sea very little, excepting on one whaling voyage. He was then but a lad yet his previous knowledge and taste led him to observe and collect rare specimens, and now his brothers and sisters, and the numerous visitors in his father's house can share the pleasure derived from these treasures of foreign shores. Will the sailor boys of Maine, as they have opportunity, go and do likewise? To do it successfully they need to store their minds with knowledge obtained from books before they go thus abroad. They should also take with them books and make progress in knowledge upon the ocean. This can be done in any desirable branch, as the following article will show.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN:—Much has been said in the papers, of the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Elisha Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, of Worcester, Mass. We have also in this city a Captain of a ship, that has been trained to the sea from ten years of age until this day who is not only acquainted with the popular languages of Europe, French, Spanish, German, Danish and Dutch, with some minor dialects, but is also a scholar in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Last winter "this inhabitant of the mountain billow" held a public debate, four different evenings, in the city of Rotterdam, in the French and German languages, with a learned (Jew) Professor of Language, on the Divinity of the New Testament, and Jesus Christ the Messiah of God, "the end of the Law for Righteousness to all that believe." The Old Testament was read in its original language; the New Testament was read in Greek; while the fidelity of Protestant interpretation was shown from the Prophecies in six different languages. The Professor acknowledged to the American Captains, "Your countryman, the Captain, is better acquainted with the Old Testament than any man I ever conversed with; and his knowledge of the Books of Moses, with the customs of our people, is scarcely equalled by any Jew in Rotterdam. Really, there are some things that he is better acquainted with, having seen them practiced on the coast of Africa by the Jews, which the Laws of Holland, indeed of all Christian Europe, and our sense of decency, will not permit us to practice." It was the report with the common Jews that "the Captain was a Jew." The Captain weekly attends, including English and the Synagogues, the worship of God in five different languages in this city. He says, "I attend the Synagogue to hear their new German Hebrew Readers, as an American or Englishman cannot read Hebrew with any probable degree of its original pronunciation." He was asked what induced him to attempt an acquaintance with Greek and Hebrew. He answered, "When young, my mind was seriously impressed with the import and sublimity of the Christian religion; but my knowledge and delight in astronomy made me a skeptic in its reality and divinity, contrary to all the internal evidence that forced itself on my soul, in conviction of sin, or joy of redemption. My mind was continually crouded by,—'It is impossible that God would take upon himself the likeness of human flesh to make an atonement for such a contemptible pebble as this, the most inferior of all planets, (except the moon,) when he is the adorable Creator of innumerable worlds of splendor, that excel in glory and magnitude our very sun.' I doubted all interpretations, and external evidence of every kind I dare not venture upon. I was resolved to attempt, the Greek. I surmounted its difficulties to my peace and satisfaction. Then I grappled Hebrew as for life and death, until I understood it sufficiently to the removal of all my doubts; and establishment in the fullest confidence and belief in the Divine Mission of Him that emphatically claims the appellation of Christ the Son of God, the Savior of the World."

G. W. H.

IMPROVED PUMP.

While at Richmond village the other day our atten-

tion was called to a forcing pump designed to be used in houses which seems to be an important invention. It is designed for use in houses and on ship board, and can be used for forcing water up into the upper stories of a building. It can be placed in the cellar with a pipe running up into the room and also a rod with a brake by means of which the water can be forced up into any room to which the pipe leads. The principle is similar to that of the fire engine. There are three cast iron cylinders 12 or 14 inches long connected together so that every motion of the brake up or down propels the water with great force and rapidity through an inch lead pipe. It works easily and can not be very liable to accident or injury. It is for sale by Stephen Weston Esq. Richmond village

PERIODICALS.

It is quite certain that the interests of Education are to be promoted essentially by periodicals, devoted expressly to this object, or by communications through the religious and political papers. Both these methods are now somewhat common in this country. In returning from an excursion of some weeks we find accumulated evidence of this. We notice first

THE COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—This is published monthly at New York by J. ORVILLE TAYLOR at one dollar per annum, or thirteen copies for \$10 in advance. It is double the size and price this year of its previous volumes, furnishing sixteen pages per month instead of eight. Several able articles of a practical character are in the number before us, and doubtless a wide circulation of it would be attended with good results.

THE COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL.—This is published semi-monthly in Boston, under the Editorial care of HON. HORACE MANN the accomplished and indefatigable Secretary of the Mass. Board of Education at \$1.00 per year. The articles in this work are generally of a high order and fitted to give dignity and weight, to the good cause it advocates. We notice in the number for Feb. 15, two articles from the

CONNECTICUT COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL published at Hartford by the Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education. This is an ably conducted paper and the efforts of the Secretary for two years past have done much for the common schools of Conn. One of the articles referred to is designed to show the relation of the clergy to the common schools and the influence they have exerted and can exert upon these institutions.

The other article is from an unpublished discourse of the Rev. Horace Bushnell of Hartford. The following topics are vigorously treated.

CHRISTIANITY AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

EDUCATED MEN NOT NECESSARILY COLLEGE GRADUATES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EDUCATED MINDS.

EDUCATION THE TRUE POLICY OF CONNECTICUT.

This last topic we feel impelled to copy.

"My Friends, I cannot but exult in the prospect, which is now opening on mankind. And I do firmly hope that we shall all do our duty; and especially that Connecticut will not fall behind her true position. Our State has peculiar advantages for excelling in the education of her people. A glorious beginning was laid in the very foundations of our history. Our fathers said *Connecticut shall be an educated state!* and bequeathed their good will to an affectionate posterity.—We have a noble fund, now a mill-stone to the cause, but capable of being used with infinite effect. We have a people finely constituted, of quick parts, great capacities of application, and of a good physical and intellectual mould. Our habits are simple, our employment healthful, our atmosphere elastic, and, what is of immense advantage, our state is not so large as to encumber our plans. We have at the same time, good collegiate establishments to lead the way. A reputation, also for producing fine men, has gone before us; for, go which way you will, in this great nation, you find the sons of Connecticut, active, influential, never second, and generally filling a good place; either in the church or nation. Connecticut has ever been a good mother and a good mother is about the first of earthly beings. Let her be so still. Let her be regarded as the nursery of education, and of good men. Let our youth have their powers elicited to the highest degree possible. Let them be formed to truth and virtue. Let them be patriots, Christians and if God will permit, great men. Let it be regarded even as a fortunate thing, that we have not the prospects of great wealth and physical acquisition to benefit our sons, God designs rather to give us a moral pre-eminence, if we will but heed his intentions. And as the little principality of Athens fills a more exalted office than the great empire of Rome; or as Nazareth is more glorious than Babylon; so is the office which God ordains for us, higher than any physical pre-eminence of wealth, territory, or commerce. We shall, in this, do more to advance ourselves in happiness, fill a larger place in the history of our country, do more to bless mankind; and more to augment the stream of living waters which is to restore the earth."

THE SERAPH.—This is the title of a monthly publication of Church Music conducted by LOWELL MASON.

The number for March lies before us, and is the 20th of the series and the last piece of music is numbered 158 and the page 160 so that about eight tunes are furnished to the number, many of them original and apparently well adapted to common use. The price of the work is one dollar per annum for single copy, or nine dollars per dozen. Mr. Mason has done more than any other man to awaken an interest in sacred music in this country, and to improve the style and taste of Church Psalmody. The change in this state within five years is very great and the talent for teaching is rapidly increasing.

We are glad to find several pieces of original music by *Benj. Wyman Esq.*, Teacher of music in the Gorham Academy and Teacher's seminary. Mr. Wyman composes chaste and pleasant music, and teaches the science and practice of music with great skill. He is increasing the number of good teachers of music, and as many of them are expecting to teach common schools, the way is preparing for the introduction of music into common schools.

DR. HUMPHREY ON EDUCATION.—The New York Observer is publishing a very able series of articles on Education and our public schools, teachers' associations &c. It is delightful to see such writers coming forward nobly to advocate these objects, and the most widely circulated religious Journals aiding the effort.

We notice also with pleasure in the Christian Mirror a series of articles commenced by Rev. J. L. Parkhurst of Standish, who is not only a good theorist but a capital practical Educator. His family school at Standish is deserving a liberal support, and is worthy of being visited by those who would study successfully the art of teaching. Several papers in Maine are occasionally publishing articles on schools and school houses, duty of parents and teachers &c. We will rejoice in every well directed effort to advance the good cause.

SUMMARY.

TOWN MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Winthrop, holden on Monday last for the choice of officers, the following persons were elected, viz:

G. A. BENSON, Moderator.	
EDWARD MITCHELL, Town Clerk.	
M. B. SEARS,	Selectmen,
JOHN FAIRBANKS,	Assessors, and Overseers
THOS. C. WOOD,	of the Poor.
REV. D. THURSTON,	Superintending
" G. BAILEY,	School
" D. E. BURBANK,	Committee.
SAM'L CLARK, Town Treasurer.	
S. P. BENSON, Town Agent.	
CYRUS BISHOP, Constable & Collector.	

The following resolves relating to the North Eastern Boundary were passed by our Legislature previous to the adjournment.

Resolved. That the patriotic enthusiasm with which several of our sister States, the past year tendered us their aid to repel a threatened foreign invasion, demands our grateful recollection,—and whilst that spirit of self-sacrifice and self-devotion to the national honor pervades the Union, we cannot doubt that the integrity of our Territory will be preserved.

Resolved. That the promptness and unanimity with which the last Congress, at the call of this State, placed at the disposal of the President, the arms and treasures of the nation for our defence; the firmness of the President in sustaining the action of this State, and repelling the charge of an infraction of the arrangement made with the British Lieutenant Governor, in March last, and charging back upon the British Government the violation of this agreement, and their decision in demanding the removal of the British troops now quartered upon the Disputed Territory, as the only guaranty that England sincerely desires an amicable adjustment of the Boundary question, afford us confident assurance that this State will not be compelled single-handed, to take up arms in defence of our territory and the national honor, and that the crisis is near when this question will be settled by the National Government, either by negotiation or by the ultimate resort.

Resolved. That unless the British Government, during the present session of Congress, make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the Boundary Question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the Disputed Territory; and in the name of a Sovereign State, we call upon the National Government to fulfil its constitutional obligations, to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary; and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our Territory.

Resolved. That we have a right to expect, that the General Government will extend to this member of the Union, by negotiation or by arms, the protection of

her territorial rights, guaranteed by the Federal compact, and thus save her the necessity of falling back upon her natural and reserved rights of self-defence and self-protection—rights which Constitutions can neither give nor take away; but should this confidence of a speedy crisis be disappointed, it will become the imperative duty of Maine to assume the defence of our State and National honor, and expel from our limits the British troops now quartered upon our Territory.

Resolved. That the Governor be requested to forward copies of these Resolutions to the President and Heads of Departments, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request to the latter to lay them before the respective bodies of which they are members;—also, to the Governors of the several States, with a request to lay them before their several Legislatures.

The British Queen arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing London and Liverpool dates to March 1.

The British Ministry were defeated in the House of Commons, Feb. 27th, by a majority of 28. The question was unimportant, relating to a pension proposed to be given to Sir John Newport.

The Navy estimates were brought forward in the House of Commons Feb. 21st, amounting to £5,659,000, which is an increase upon former years. The Secretary of the Admiralty intimated the intention of Government to add to the number of artificers in the dockyards, and to take measures for building some line of battle ships of a large class.

There is nothing later from China.

United States Bank shares are quoted at £15 10.

His Excellency Andrew Stevenson, the American Minister, transacted business at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday, February the 28th.

LONDON, Feb. 22. Lord Palmerston stated last night in answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, that the settlement of the "affairs of the Levant" (the dispute between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt &c.) is still the subject of negotiation between the Five Powers, but that he could not anticipate the period at which the settlement would take place.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. The reports from Alexandria still are that Mehemet Ali will not abate one jot of his pretensions, and sets the five powers at defiance. On the other hand they are resolved, it is said, to drive him out of Syria and Arabia; and the following is given as the line of proceedings to be adopted.

To carry into execution the treaty which has been concluded between Lord Palmerston and M. Brunnow it has been determined that Russia shall send a squadron to Constantinople; and at the same time that her troops shall enter Asia to menace Ibrahim Pacha.

On the other hand, one portion of the English fleet is to enter the Dardanelles, but only as far as Gallipoli, another portion is to move upon Alexandria, whilst the remainder of the squadron is to take possession of Candia. It has also been arranged that a division of troops from Bombay shall be disembarked at Suez, to threaten the Egyptians in that quarter.

Smith, the villain who broke open a store in this village, on the ninth inst. has been sentenced to eighteen months hard labor in the State's Prison.—*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

The Lincoln Telegraph states that a man named Grant, belonging to Pittsford, while at work repairing the machinery of the steamer "Kennebec," at Bath, on Friday last, was caught in the machinery and instantly killed—his head being shockingly mangled.

Fires. On Thursday, 12th inst. the house of Oliver Walton, of Waldo, took fire in the day time, and was consumed together with his shed and barn, with all their contents. Mrs Walton was sitting in the house, sewing, at the time, and when she discovered the fire, so far advanced was it that the roof was falling in. One bed only, it is said, was saved.

Another. The same week the house of Geo. Weymouth, of Belmont, was consumed by fire, in the day time, and nothing to speak of was saved.

The Bangor Whig of Friday says that the Penobscot river is clear of ice as far up as Hampden, about six miles below that city.

New Potatoes. The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last, says:—"There were new Mercer potatoes in market this morning, some of which have been shown us; they are about the size of a walnut, and were grown in the open ground on the farm of Mr Dorsey, on Elk Ridge."

New Steam Boat. The Mercantile Journal states that the elegant and commodious steamer, John W. Richmond, has been purchased to run between this river and Boston, and will commence her trips with the season. The price given, it is stated is \$52,000. The public will rejoice that this purchase has been effected.

Frightened to death. The Michigan Statesman says: "A little girl about 8 years, daughter of a widow woman, residing about eight miles from Lapeer, was frightened in such a manner, we understand, on Wednesday of last

week, that she died in about two hours after her fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressed himself in a dried bear skin and chased her as she was going to a neighboring house."

The Census. The new Act on this subject requires the Census of 1840 to be commenced on the 1st of June next, and to be completed within five months from that date. All the returns are to be made to the Secretary of State before the 1st of December.

Not Bad. The Cincinnati Daily News tells the story of an editor who recently got married, and being somewhat confosed, he headed the marriage, notice 'Dreadful Calamity.'—The next day his wife gave him a proof of the mistake by boxing his ears, and nearly knocking his form into pi.

Eight attempts have been made within the last week to set fire to the city of Richmond, Va.

It is estimated that about ninety of the inhabitants of Florida, were murdered by the Indians during the last twelve months. This does not include the men of the United States army. The loss of the savages within the same period, is believed not to have exceeded ten.

Caution. A school at Barrington, Yates Co. in New York, came near being all poisoned, and one of them, a little girl, died from eating *Cicuta*, or the common hemlock weed, by the road side, which they mistook for Gentian and Sweet Sicily roots.

The mahogany tree in St. Domingo, is tall, strait and beautiful, with red flowers and an oval lemon sized fruit. When the tree grows on barren soil, the grain of this wood is beautifully variegated—upon rich ground it is pale, open and of little value.

Elliott Cresson collected over \$25,000 for the American Colonization Society in the year 1839.

The following toast was given at a late festival of the Detroit firemen, by Mr Yeller one of the Engineers of the Department:—"The Ladies—The only incendiaries who kindle a flame which water will not extinguish."

Admiral Sir Henry Neale died at Brighton Feb. 9th aged 76. Mrs Park, relict of the celebrated Mungo Park, died in London Jan. 31, aged 59.

Public Carriers responsible. The owners of cotton which was destroyed by the burning of the Lexington, have attached a steamboat at Providence, belonging to the Company which owned the Lexington.

A rail road bridge across the Hackensack bridge in New-Jersey, which cost \$44,000, lately took fire from the locomotive and was destroyed.

Mr Porter, a member of the New York House of Assembly, has brought in a bill for allowing any person to practice at the bar who, on examination, is found competent.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

In Senate, Wednesday evening, March 18, an order was received from the House appointing a committee with such as the Senate may join, to wait on the Governor and inform him that both branches of the Legislature, having acted on all the business before them, are ready to adjourn till Sept. 17th—the Senate joined Messrs. Gross, Eaton and True. The committee reported that the Governor would forthwith communicate by message to both branches of the Legislature.—The Secretary of State then came in, and communicated a message from the Governor that he had approved 88 Acts and 94 Resolves, being all which were presented to him for approval during the present session, and that he had no further communication to make. The titles of the Acts and Resolves having been read, Mr. Robinson offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted. **Resolved.** That the thanks of the Senate be tendered to the Hon. STEPHEN C. FOSTER for the ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he has discharged the responsible duties of the Chair, and for that uniform kindness and respect, which have marked his intercourse with the members at this Board.

In the House, order from the Senate appointing a committee to examine and report on the Revised Laws. The Speaker joined the committee by the appointment of the following Representatives:—Messrs. Fessenden of Portland, Lord of South Berwick, Littlefield of Wells, Everett of Brunswick, Morse of Bath, Otis of St. George, Holmes of Winthrop, Main of Belgrade, Allen of Bangor, Eaton of Plymouth, Wardwell of Penobscot, Lake of Bucksport, Delesdernier of Baileyville, Fisher of Charlotte, Dana of Fryeburg, Andrews of Turner, Smith of Vinalhaven, Lermond of Moje, Daggett of Palmyra, and Toothaker of Phillips. Mr. Delesdernier, at his request, was excused from serving on the committee on the Revised Laws, and Mr. Kelsey of Calais was appointed. Mr. J. Otis offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously passed. **Resolved.** That the thanks of this House be presented to HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the ability, despatch and impartiality with which he has performed the arduous duties of presiding officer of this body, during the present session of the Legislature."

Married,

In Farmington, 12th inst. by John A. Woods, Esq. Peter Corbett to Miss Nancy Adams.
In Gardiner, by Rev. A. C. Adams, David Hinkley to Miss Mary Sargeant.
In Litchfield, Richard Hopkins of Hallowell, to Miss Rachael Pinkham; Robert Edgecomb to Miss Mary Ann Bailey.

Deaths,

In Monmouth, Capt. Jacob P. Blue, aged 31 years.
In Augusta, Mrs Dorcas Gilley, aged between 90 and 100 years. She was the relict of Mr John Gilley, who died in Augusta 25 years since, aged 124 years.
In Hallowell, Capt. Thos. Leigh, aged 60. Mrs Margaret Stuart, aged 65.
In Exeter, N. H. 15th inst. Miss Martha Rogers, aged 78 years. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Rogers of Exeter, who was the son of Rev. John Rogers of Ipswich, Mass., who was the son of President John Rogers, of Harvard University, a preacher of the gospel, who was the son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, who was the son of the Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, England, who was the grandson of Rev. John Rogers, the martyr, who was burnt at Smithfield, England, Feb. 5, 1555—nearly three centuries ago. Descended from a long train of eminently pious ancestors, she did honor to their memory by a life of exemplary piety.
In Roxbury, Mass. Hon. John Lowell, aged 70. He died of apoplexy. Mr. L. has been an active man, distinguished as a lawyer, a statesman, a politician and a writer, and also for the interest he has taken in agriculture.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday March 16, 1840.

(From the New England Farmer.)

At market 315 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 615 Sheep, 340 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Last weeks prices were hardly sustained. A few extra were taken at \$7. First quality 6 75. Second 6 50. Third 5 50 a 6.

Working Oxen—We notice the sales of a few yoke—75, 80, 110.

Cows and Calves—Dull; 23, 26, 29, 38.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 4 25, 4, 4 75, 5, and a few fine co-set Wethers at about 10 each.

Swine—Several lots were sold on Saturday, at 5c for Sows and 6 for Barrows. At retail 6 for Sows and 7 for Barrows.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

Mar.	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
27.	38 48	29.75 29.70 29.65	C. C. C.	NE.
28.	31 37 31	29.60 28.60 29.60	C. F. F.	NNW.
29.	18 24 26	29.65 29.75 29.70	F. F. F.	NNW.
30.	20 32 36	29.75 29.85 29.75	C. F. F.	NW. SW.
31.	20 42 34	29.65 29.55 29.40	F. C. S.	NE.
1.	26 41 36	29.05 29.10 29.15	F. F. F.	N.
2.	14 31 30	29.25 29.25 29.25	F. F. F.	N.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Iron Foundry,

Winthrop Street, HALLOWELL.

Mill-Cranks, Rims, Gudgeons, Spindles, and

CASTINGS of every description and Weight are now made at the above works, by experienced workmen.

On hand

Fire Frames, Cook Stoves, Cast Wagon Hubs, Ploughs & Plough Castings, Cultivator Teeth, Sled and Sleigh Shoes, Patent Oven and Ash mouths, Cast Wagon and Pipe Boxes, Potash Kettles, Caldrons, Fire-Dogs.

Turning in metals, and shafts and spindles can be executed at short notice.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention

12

J. P. FLAGG.

Blanks.

THE following Blanks are kept constantly for sale at this office, viz: Mortgage, Warranties and Quit claim Deeds—Writs—Executions—Confession Executions—Confessions—Copy of Judgment—Assessors' Commitments of Highway Taxes—Town Orders, and all other kinds of Blanks will be printed at short notice.

Plaster of Paris

BY the Cask, for sale by the subscriber.

SAML CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Feb. 25, 1840.

ws4

A fine Animal For Sale.

A FULL Blooded Berkshire Boar. This animal was selected by me in Liverpool, England, in June, 1838, and brought to this country under my personal care, and since that time has been kept on my farm, in Wales, for the use of Sows. As I have a full blooded Sow imported at the same time and his stock extensively spread in this vicinity, I shall dispose of him for a reasonable price. The stock of this Boar is universally approved of where it is known.

JOHN LOMBARD.

Wales, March 21, 1840.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

1y12

Real Estate at Auction.

PURSUANT to a licence from the Hon. Henry W. Fuller, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, the subscriber will sell at public Auction on the fourteenth day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon on the premises, all the real Estate whereof JOHN ADAMS, late of Greene, died seized and possessed, it being the homestead farm situated in said Greene, consisting of sixty acres of land with a good and commodious one-story dwelling house and barn with other out buildings well finished. Said farm is pleasantly situated on the County road leading to Augusta, and at the centre of the said town of Greene, with an excellent wood lot.

Also a pew in the Baptist meeting house belonging to said estate.

The terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale

JABEZ PRATT, Admr. on said estate.

Greene, March 12, 1840

3w10

Seed Corn.

THE Subscriber having a kind of Seed Corn which he fully believes it would be much to the interest of farmers to have a portion of to plant the ensuing spring, would give notice that he shall deposit some of it at the Office of the Maine Farmer in Winthrop, at Ledge & Co.'s store in Augusta, at Stanford & Co.'s, Gardiner, and at his house, where those who wish may be supplied.

E. FOLSOM.

Monmouth, Jan. 31, 1840.

5

Pigs for Sale.

I HAVE on hand 20 pigs from J. W. HAINES' Berkshire boar. One litter 3 days old; the other, and a litter after my boar, 3 weeks old. I also expect pigs soon from the Tuscarora, and in June from Haines' Berkshire Boar.

JOHN KEZER, Jr.

Winthrop, March 12th, 1840.

10

Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry.

FOR Sale by the subscribers a few thousand of the genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees, from one to three years old. Also slips of the same, having been propagated for 4 years past in this County. They are believed to be much more hardy than those procured from the South.

A. & J. POPE.

Hallowell Cross Roads, 3d mo. 10th, 1840. 3w10

Freedom.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day relinquished to my sons, JOHN A. FOSTER and TIMOTHY FOSTER, their time till they shall each arrive at the age of twenty-one years—that I shall claim none of their earnings, nor pay any debts of their contracting.

JOHN FOSTER.

Leeds, March 9, 1840.

3w10*

Clover Seed.

THE subscribers will give the market price for a few tons of prime Eastern Clover. Letters may be addressed to ELLIS & BOSSON, Seedsmen, No. 45, North Market Street, Boston.

March 4, 1840.

3w9

Orders for Premiums,

OF the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, are left with the Secretary Wm. Noyes, at the office of Mr. Farmer.

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G. C. Child's store where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble and Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of Stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his Prices and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call, for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr. Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr Carr. He will be in both places occasionally.

G. P.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1839.

eop3m1mly.

The Celebrated Ploughs,

MANUFACTURED by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, of Worcester, Mass., and acknowledged to be the best and most perfect Ploughs now in use in respect to their peculiar form, materials, workmanship, and cheapness, ARE FOR SALE at their FACTORY, and by Messrs. ELLIS & BOSSON, No. 45, North-Market St., Boston; and in MAINE, at the MAINE FARMER OFFICE, Winthrop; and by Messrs. N. Winslow & Co., Portland; J. Stanford & Co., Gardiner; R. G. Lincoln, Hallowell; John Means, Augusta; Samuel Davis, Mt. Vernon; B. W. Varnum, Wayne; J. Smith, Jr., Readfield; Otis Hayford and Phineas Howe, Canton; Davis & Harlow, Strong; Ingals & Emerson, Mercer; Seward Dill, Phillips; Alfred Marshall, China; H. B. Horn, Vassalboro'; Strickland & Winslow, Bangor; J. C. Merrill & Co., North Lincoln; D. D. Vaughan, Lewant; B. P. Gilman & Co., Sebec; John Howe, Abbot; Arey & Nourse, Hampden; Wm. Holmes, Frankfort; B. Hazeltine, Belfast; E. H. Dillingham, Camden; Charles Holmes and Oliver Robbins, Thomaston; Thos. Hodgman, Warren; Eben. Cobb, Union; Austin and Cottor, New Castle; Jacob Robinson, Bath; Holmes & Paine, Jay; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; B. M. Hardy, Wilton; Hodsdon and Spooner, New Portland; E. H. Neal, Skowhegan; James Bates, Norridgewock; C. Jewett, Athens; Smith and Stewart, Anson; Bartlett and Dexter, Harmony; M. Stevens, Foxcroft; P. P. Pearson, Corinth; Jos. Farwell, Unity; Simeon Barker, Limerick; M. Fisher, Newport, Me., and at many other places.

P. S. To give assurance to purchasers that they can surely, easily and at all times procure points and other parts of castings for repairs, notice is here given that a full assortment of castings for the above purposes are constantly kept for sale by the Manufacturers and by those persons keeping the Ploughs for sale in Boston, Portland, Augusta, Bangor and Thomaston, and that all other dealers in the articles are supplied from the Manufactory with castings when ordered.

Many testimonials from committees and practical men could be inserted relative to the superiority of form, material, workmanship and cheapness of their Ploughs, but they are becoming too generally known to render them necessary.

March, 1840.

6w11

Seed Wheat.

20 bushels of good SEED WHEAT for sale by

C. FAIRBANKS.

Winthrop, March 20, 1840:

2w11

Lost or Stolen,

At or near Winthrop Village, about the middle of February a drab over-coat with a fur collar and plain pearl buttons, lined with green flannel. Whoever will return said coat or give information so that the subscriber can find it, shall be suitably rewarded.

EPAPHEAS K. BLAKE.

Monmouth, March 16, 1840.

3w11

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a licence from the Probate Court, there will be exposed for sale at the house of Widow CARR in East Readfield on Tuesday the fourteenth day of April next, at one o'clock, P.M. so much of the real estate of Benjamin Carr, Jr. late of Readfield in the County of Kennebec, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred and seventy dollars for the payment of his debts and incidental charges of sale. Said estate consists of one hundred acres of good land and good buildings, well watered, and is situated in East Readfield, on the County road. SAMUEL WHITE, Admr.

Winthrop, March 10th, 1840.

POETRY.

Original.

SOLILOQUY OF A MOTHER

OVER THE GRAVE OF A LITTLE SON, (aged 5 years
and 1 month) IN PLYMOUTH, ME. WHO WAS
KILLED BY A HORSE, IN AUG. LAST.

Sleep on my child, while o'er thy grave
A mother drops her tears;
Sleep on, sweet cherub, take thy rest
Till Jesus Christ appears.

Then may thy little body rise
With happy millions blest,
And sing the song in yonder skies,
Of Christ's redeeming grace.

There mayst thou range the fields of joy,
Those fields of pure delight,
Where no rude sorrows can alloy,
Or pleasing prospects blight.

Where dearest friends no more can part
I'll meet my angel boy—
Where no dire anguish rends the heart,
But all is cloudless joy.

L.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

MR. HOLMES;—I am well aware that there has been much written upon subjects connected with common schools, by way of censure. The Teachers have been censured for this neglect of, and remissness in their duty; for their want of proper qualifications, and for their inaptitude to teach; for their want of skill in presenting and illustrating subjects, by clearly representing the ideas of them to, and enforcing those ideas upon the minds of their pupils;—the scholars for not receiving and retaining those ideas;—and parents and guardians for their want of interest in the education of those placed under their care. But the Superintending School Committees have duties to perform also, which are important, but about which there has been nothing said, whether from a belief that they have been strictly attended to, or that their superior sagacity will, in time, point out the most proper course to be pursued in the performance of them, is problematical. Although there has been a profound silence upon the manner in which those duties have been performed, yet, recollecting the history of David and Goliath, my adventurous pen would reluctantly break that silence, and attempt to point out those errors which are believed to exist in the discharge of them. Thus much by way of an exordium.

The manner of choosing, the penalty of towns for not choosing, the qualifications and the duties of a Superintending School Committee, are pointed out by law, which is, I suppose, well understood. But it is not of the duties of a Committee, as designated by law, that I complain, but of the performance of them. Nor will I attempt to "perambulate" the whole of those important duties, but will confine myself to the manner in which visits are paid to schools, and the reports of those visits made out.

Punctuality is the very life and soul of all business and every employment; yet the general inclination is to its opposite. Instead of that exactness with which Washington fulfilled his appointments, and attended to his numerous courses, both of a public and private nature, the almost universal practice of these degenerate modern times, is, to procrastinate, and "put off till to-morrow, what should be done to-day," or to delay the fulfilment of an appointment to a period subsequent to the time at which it should have been attended to. But this course is enormous. Although it may be sanctioned by general usage, wisdom and experience can attest to its deleterious consequences and effects. The importance of punctuality should be early instilled into the youthful mind. The youth should be required to be exact in all their appointments, and punctual in the fulfilment of them. This should be taught them both by precept and example. In all transactions connected with them, a strict regard should be had to punctuality. Hence the necessity of a radical reform in the manner in which our town schools are visited by the Superintending School Committee. Instead of the usual mode of delaying those visits until the half-day in which they were to attend to the examination of a school is nearly spent, compelling, meantime, the teacher and scholars to wait the dilatory movements of the Committee, watching with intense anxiety for their arrival, the teacher in doubt whether it is best to proceed as usual with the school, or to still longer wait

for their appearance, the Committee should be prompt in their attendance, punctiliously so; thus showing to the scholars, by example, the importance which they attach to punctuality, instead of throwing their weight of character into the opposite scale. It is true that the law in pointing out the duties of a Committee, does not specify the precise number of hours that shall be employed in the examination of a school, but it is generally understood by the school, that a full half-day is the time which a Committee intend to devote to an examination; hence the effect upon the scholars is equally as disastrous as it would be were the space of time particularly designated by law. Besides, that space of time is no longer than it would seem to require to gain a complete and thorough knowledge of the state of a school.

Nor is it enough for a Committee to be punctual on some half-day; but on the particular day, and at the precise hour appointed, the Committee should be in attendance. For a Committee to enter a school at some unexpected moment, when the school is not prepared to receive them—when some of the scholars are absent who would be present did they know the Committee was to be in, is neither just nor wise. But it may be said, that, by thus visiting a school unawares, there can be a better knowledge of the state and condition of a school ascertained, than there could be by visiting it when there had been preparations made with particular reference to examination. To some extent this may be true. But when a teacher has used various means to encourage and stimulate his pupils, and, among the rest, has aroused their energies by stimulating them with the prospect of "a good examination," the Committee's unexpected entrance, at a time, perhaps, when they are least prepared for exhibition, at once crushes their tender feelings—their hopes are blasted, and they enter upon the performances with reluctance, and with feelings anything but pleasant towards the Committee. An unexpected visit from a Committee is invariably attended with these results in a good school; but in a poor one, it may be best to adopt the usual method, otherwise the scholars slow progress in acquiring knowledge, may be, if there is no other, a secret reason for their absence. But all measures should be adopted with particular reference to good schools; for there should be no others. In a school where there has been commendable progress made in the various branches of education, a knowledge of a Committee's visit will insure a full attendance of the pupils; and, if the Committee is punctual at the appointed time, will give them a convenient opportunity to ascertain the true state and condition of the school, not only as it relates to some of the branches taught, but a personal knowledge of all of them.

But some of the members of a Committee may excuse themselves for their laxness in their duties, by referring to other engagements, which they deem of prior importance, and which precludes them from attending to the duties of a Superintending School Committee with that promptness which they would. If this be the light in which an individual views the importance of the education of the rising generation, the education of the youth of this country, upon whom will soon devolve the administration of its government, and whose duty it soon will be to occupy those places, and fill those stations which are now occupied and filled by others, they shall not have accepted the office, nor should they have been elected to it. There are no duties more important, or any that should be performed with more exactness and precision, than those that pertain to the future well being of the rising generation; and he who views them in a different light, should never be entrusted with the performance of them. When the subject of education shall be received in its true light by the people in general, and especially by those who are intimately connected with its advancement, then, and not till then, will the general diffusion of knowledge be commensurate with its importance. O. P. Q.
East Winthrop, Feb. 12, 1840.

Farm Wanted.

ANY person who has a good farm, well stocked, situated in the county of Kennebec or adjacent thereto, who wishes to let the same for a term of 3 or 5 years on shares, may hear of an opportunity by giving notice in the Farmer immediately, or by addressing a line to JOSHUA ALLEN, Farmington. Satisfactory references will be given.
March 2, 1840. 3w10

Found,

A BUFFALO ROBE near the Congregationalist Meeting House, on the 11th of March, inst. The owner may find the same at the store of E. WHITMAN, JR. in this village, where it can be had by proving property and paying charges.
SALMON SMITH.
Winthrop, March 12th, 1840. 10

SEARS GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

For cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was first offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public, as it seldom fails of giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this Medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831.

PHILIP ULMER.

Certificate of Dr. Goodwin, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, &c., and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831.

JACOB GOODWIN.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have Agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

The following are among the Agents for selling the above Syrup; Wm C Stimpson & Co., Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noyes, Boston; J S Harrison, Salem; A Carter, Portland; Geo W Holden, Bangor; R S Bladell, Thomaston; J E Ladd, Eben Fuller and A Hatch, Augusta; A T Perkins, Gardiner; Geo Williston, Brunswick; Dr J A Berry, Saco—& for sale by most of the stores in the country.

Grave Stones.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he still carries on the STONE CUTTING business near the foot of Winthrop street, a little above his old stand in Hal- lowell, a few doors north of T. B. Brooks' Iron Store, where he keeps as usual, beautiful lots of New York White Marble almost equal to the Italian Marble; also Thomaston Marble; Quincy and Readfield Slate of which may be found manufactured at his shop, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Grave Stones, paint mills and paint stones. Also has shops furnished with grave stones at Gardiner, Agent, Mr. Wm. Gould; Readfield, Agent, Mr. John Lambard; Farmington, Ebenezer Childs, Esq.; Wilton, Mr. Joseph Bradbury. At all of his shops orders promptly attended to. Occasional visits will be made at each of these places for the purpose of engraving stones left in the care of these agents, after inscriptions are left for them. He now as in times past, pledges himself to give satisfaction in work, prices, &c. or satisfy all who call for their trouble. References can be had to his work, which may found in almost every part of the State, where it has been accumulating for fifteen years past. Much of his work has his name engraved below the inscriptions. He has also made arrangements with Col. Sullivan Dwight, owner of an extensive marble manufactory in Thomaston, to be supplied with chimney-pieces, fire frames, hearth stones, facings, &c. of beautiful Egyptian, Irish, and Thomaston Marble, in such a way as to be able to sell them cheaper than ever before. A few patterns are now set up at his shop in Hal- lowell. To companies who want to purchase any of the above a liberal discount will be made.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

N. B. J. C. Jr. has a number of monuments on hand and attends to the building all kinds at short notice. 7.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts.

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP

BY NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.